



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

or in the Roads of Comino, before they can be treated similarly to arrivals from Bombay.

EGYPT.—On account of the occurrence of plague cases at Suez, the International Council of Health resolved to suspend the permission granted vessels which had touched at Djiddah, provided they had remained there no more than twenty-four hours, to unload passengers and cargo in quarantine in the outer harbor.

Inasmuch as the plague patient taken from the *Meballah* has been isolated, clean bills are now given to vessels.

BRITISH INDIA.—According to official advices of May 1, in consequence of the outbreak of plague at Calcutta arrivals from that port must undergo an inspection conducted according to the requirements of the Venice sanitary convention. The same conditions apply to vessels arriving from Madras, Rangoon, and Aden.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine proclamation and information.

BARBADOS, *May 28, 1898.*

SIR: The following communications from the quarantine board of Trinidad were received by me on the 16th instant per steamship *Speroid*, but too late for circulation by the mail which left here that day

From secretary quarantine authority, Trinidad, to clerk quarantine board, Barbados.

MAY 5, 1898.

* * * * *

The Dutch and French steamers communicate with Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, and there is frequent communication by other steamers. There is also communication by rail and road between these places, and by rail between Valencia and Caracas.

MAY 6, 1898.

I have the honor to inform you that on the recommendation of the quarantine authority his excellency the acting governor has been pleased to declare Venezuela to be an infected place within the meaning of section 5 of ordinance 18 of 1893.

Quarantine is now in force here against Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Para, Puerto Cabello, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Valencia.

My board have information that glanders and farcy are prevalent among horses, etc., at Puerto Rico.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Outbreak of plague at Amoy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 14, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that our consul at Amoy, China, reported on the 11th instant an outbreak of the plague at that place.

Respectfully, yours, WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary.*
Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.